

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Zschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does hereby swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending July 20, 1889, was as follows:
Sunday, July 14, 18,862
Monday, July 15, 18,862
Tuesday, July 16, 18,862
Wednesday, July 17, 18,862
Thursday, July 18, 18,862
Friday, July 19, 18,862
Saturday, July 20, 18,862
Average, 18,862Average, 18,862
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 20th day of July, A. D. 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas, ss.
George B. Zschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, and that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of June, 1889, was as follows:
June 1, 18,862 copies; for August, 18,862 copies; for September, 18,862 copies; for October, 18,862 copies; for November, 18,862 copies; for December, 18,862 copies; for January, 18,862 copies; for February, 18,862 copies; for March, 18,862 copies; for April, 18,862 copies; for May, 18,862 copies; for June, 18,862 copies.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 20th day of June, A. D. 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.LET us have electric light from that company which will give the most satisfactory service at the most reasonable terms.
THE cyclone has met a rival in the westport this season, and both are tearing about the country like a disgruntled politician.
THE re-rating of pensions has stirred up a hornet's nest in the pension office that is likely to cause Commissioner Tanner considerable trouble.HENRY GEORGE is on the flowing main on his way to America. Is it possible that he is coming here to impress his single tax theory on one of the four virgin states?
THE hitherto friendly relations between the two Dakotas is liable to be strained now that the hair-splitting has begun over the assumption of the territorial debts and assets.

HUNDREDS of claims in Oklahoma are invalid, due to the fact that they were taken up before noon of April 22. In consequence many a landlender of that embryo territory is likely to find himself a wanderer once more on the face of the earth.

THE popularity of Parnell is by no means on the wane. His recent reception in Scotland, and especially at Edinburgh, where the citizens accorded him the freedom of the city, was a mark of confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the great Irish leader.

THAT twelve hundred dollar vault balcony matter will not down. The remarkable feature of the whole fiasco is the complicity with which the county commissioners filed the report of the expert who estimated the value of the vault fixtures to be only four hundred dollars.

THE prohibitionists of Washington territory are quite anxious to at least leave their mark on the constitution to be adopted. They have introduced the same measure time and again, and are not a whit discouraged in seeing the waste basket of the convention fairly groan with their communications.

AN OPPORTUNE rain along the line of southwestern Kansas at last insures the success of the corn crop in that section. There were fears that the hot winds which parched that section of the state for three successive years would again set in this year. Happily for the thousands of farmers, that danger seems now past, and a large corn acreage is looked for all over the state.

A CHICAGO jury has just acquitted two attendants of the Cook county asylum charged with the murder of an inoffensive inmate. The verdict, however, should not be interpreted as a vindication of the course of brutal keepers. It does not give the members of that craft a license to maltreat patients with impunity, and an example should be made of one of them at the very first offense.

THE acquittal of McQuade, the hoodling alderman of New York, at Ballston, in that state, was to be expected. It was taken as a matter of course that where District Attorney Fellows was the prosecutor, the case would be so weak and lame that it would practically be abandoned by default. As the verdict stands, however, it is no crime for a public official to accept a bribe in New York.

THE good people of Yankton have awakened to the fact that Mr. R. F. Pettigrew, who has been given a franchise to build a system of street railway in their enterprising city, is inclined to delay matters, having so far failed to make a beginning. Mr. Pettigrew is a candidate for United States senator and needs the support of Yankton in his effort to capture that prize. Mr. Pettigrew will probably continue to make promises to the people of Yankton until after the election, and then drop them, and the only cost to him for their support will be the loss of their confidence, and that he will no longer care for.

TWO VIEWS OF ANNEXATION.

A great deal of attention has been given to a recent address by General Benjamin F. Butler, in which he advocated a union of the United States and Canada. It was an elaborate, and in some respects a very vigorous, argument to show that every consideration—financial, commercial and political—was in favor of making the two countries one, and that their union ultimately is inevitable. The idea is, of course, not original with General Butler, though his reasons for advocating it were largely original. It has been advanced by others who are in a much better position than he to give it character and force with the people of both countries. Yet it has apparently made so little progress in popular regard that its promoters have little to encourage them beyond the faith they have in the wisdom of their theories.

At a meeting a few days ago of the Massachusetts club Senator Hoar talked on this subject, and what he said was not at all in line with the views of General Butler. The senator has but recently returned from a trip through the west as a member of the senate committee investigating our commercial relations with Canada, and it is gratifying to note that he was profoundly impressed with the beauties and advantages of the western country, all of which he remarked, was for Americans. As to annexation, he did not think it wise to undertake a discussion of that question just now. Annexation with this country must, from the necessity of the case, be a Canadian question. But, in any event, the senator saw numerous obstacles in the way of annexation, and he even could not see "how this notion of what is called commercial union is likely ever to be practical." He did not think one tariff under two administrations could be conducted by two people like the people of the United States and the people of Canada, nor did he think it possible for the people of Canada to maintain political relations with Great Britain and at the same time have an absolute form of commercial intercourse with us with a protective tariff, especially as against a country of which they are a part. The senator said several of the most formidable obstacles to annexation, and even to commercial union, and remarked that Great Britain is trying in every possible way to make Canada a loyal, faithful subject. Other speakers on the occasion expressed similar views.

It is not questionable that Senator Hoar reflects the very general sentiment of the country, so far at least as the question of annexation is concerned. It would perhaps be a good thing if this country could acquire peaceful possession of British Columbia and Manitoba, the natural trade centers for which are in the United States—Seattle and Tacoma, St. Paul and Minneapolis. But there is no urgency for absorbing any other portions of Canada, and if that is ever done it should be the result of a movement of the Canadian people. As to the scheme of commercial union, while there are certainly serious obstacles in the way of its consummation, it cannot be said to be wholly impracticable. The mutual interests of the two countries undoubtedly demand some readjustment of trade relations, but how this can be best effected is a good deal of a problem. It was to assist in the solution of this that the committee of which Senator Hoar is a member was charged with the duty of investigating the commercial relations between the two countries, and it is because of this that his recently expressed views possess general interest.

RE-RATED PENSIONS.
The order issued by the secretary of the interior directing an investigation of all re-ratings of pensions made by the pension bureau during the past twelve months, was made necessary by the public charges that many of these re-ratings have been made in violation of law, particularly under the present commissioner of pensions. There has been a good deal of scandal set afloat during the past two months regarding the condition of affairs in the pension bureau, and the matter to be investigated has been the principal topic. The office contains a large number of veterans of the war who are pensioners, among whom are medical examiners, legal advisers, and chiefs of divisions—persons having power to facilitate the consideration of pension claims and to pass upon their validity. It was discovered that these persons, or a number of them, had been in collusion in securing re-ratings for their mutual benefit, and also railroaded through the applications of their friends for an increase of pensions, and those shown to be guilty were dismissed. This was, perhaps, sufficient to cure the evil, but it was obviously necessary that the whole re-rating business should be thoroughly looked into, and this Secretary Noble has ordered done, especially as to pensioners in the government service. There is reason to believe that the disclosures will not be uninteresting.

This and other scandals connected with the administration of the pension bureau are very much to be regretted, but those who are responsible for them should be shown up without fear or favor, and subjected to whatever punishment their culpability may render them amenable to. The pension bureau is the largest under the government, and is absolutely independent in its fiscal relations. It disburses nearly one hundred millions of dollars annually. The people who supply this money and those for whose benefit it is supplied are equally interested in an honest, clean and careful administration of the great trust. The pension service of the country, if it is to be maintained, must be kept free from all scandal and suspicion. It is to be hoped Secretary Noble will give the bureau a thorough investigation, and will be unsparing in punishing those who shall be found to have been derelict or dishonest.

INCREASING THE DOMAIN.
There has been a very considerable increase of the public domain, from Indian lands made accessible for settlement, during the past two years. Within that period about eighteen mil-

lions acres of the old Piegian reservation in Montana, and nearly two million acres in Oklahoma have been opened, to which will soon be added from the Sisseton and Wahpeton and the adjoining military reserve perhaps one and one-half million acres more. The opening of the Sioux reservation would make available for white settlement about eleven million acres more, and the purchase of the Cherokee outlet over six million acres, while the success of the negotiations with the Red Lake Indians of Minnesota for the purchase of two-thirds of their extensive reservation would add over a million acres to the public domain. With regard to this latter agreement the prospects appeared favorable. Thus far the commission has been fortunate in overcoming the objections encountered, and although a number of tribes are yet to be visited there is a feeling of confidence that the negotiations will be successful. Thus the lands opened within the past few years, and those in fair prospect of being opened before the close of the current year, will aggregate about forty million acres, the larger part of it good farming land, which undoubtedly will be rapidly settled.

There will yet remain, however, a much larger area to be secured for settlement under the operation of the severalty allotment law. The present Indian population is estimated at two hundred and forty-six thousand. Of this number seventy-two thousand belong to the Indian territory and other lands free from the severalty law, leaving one hundred and seventy-four thousand to be treated with under that act, these occupying lands amounting to eighty-one million acres, an average of over four hundred and sixty-five acres to each person. Thus there will be many millions of acres to dispose of in excess of the amount apportioned by the law to the Indians in severalty. It is entirely probable that nearly, if not quite, all these lands will be available for settlement within the next two or three years, as it is the understood purpose of the administration to push the severalty allotment process as rapidly as it can practically be done. Success in the Sioux reservation and in Minnesota would doubtless expedite the work elsewhere and render it comparatively easy. These additions to the public domain will unquestionably be wanted as soon as they can be made.

INTERESTS IN COMMON.
There is no doubt that THE OMAHA BEE has interests in common with all other papers that expect to pay dollar for dollar for their materials, and meet all other obligations, as against any paper like the Omaha Republican, which is incurring enormous liabilities to its subscribers by taking \$5 in advance. To be sure it does not matter to THE BEE or any other paper, whether the Republican's subscribers find themselves "cheated" out of three or four dollars of the amount they have advanced in case the Republican in its wild run over the highway of ruin to the receiver, shall collapse. But any concern that carries on a profitless and reckless business demoralizes, to some extent, the trade in which it is engaged, and to that extent only has THE BEE an interest in common with other papers that are conducted upon business principles.

We are told by our eminent financiers that we do not know anything about the newspaper business, and that the more subscribers a newspaper gets over a certain number the larger its profits. True, always, providing the paper is sold at a price above the cost of production. But suppose that the Omaha Republican, or any other paper, has collected five dollars from each of five thousand subscribers, or twenty-five thousand dollars in advance, and by so doing incurred a liability to five thousand patrons to deliver the paper by mail three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Then if it should transpire that such a paper could only deliver its papers at that price two hundred and sixty-five days in the year, where does the profit come from? What assurance have the dupes of these cheap and fiftful issues that the paper will not completely collapse before the expiration of the year?

It is said that a railroad in the hands of a receiver is the most dangerous of competitors, because it does not pay dividends upon its stock, or interest upon its bonds, and therefore for a time demoralizes the entire railroad traffic. A well managed, and a well run railroad, like the Pennsylvania or New York Central, is not affected very much by bankrupt competitors, but still it is concerned sufficiently to be in sympathy with those weaker roads that are less able to stand competition. THE BEE's relative position is very much the same with reference to newspaper competitors in this city. Its business is established, and no inroads have been, or can be made by the Republican, even if it should give away its paper to everybody.

The prospectus of the proposed salt trust contains this significant passage: "And if, as has been arranged, a portion of the shares should be taken in England by those having similar interests there, even in the event of a removal of the United States import duties on salt, it is not probable that they would desire to injure this market by making ruinous prices here, or we in turn go beyond our natural market; indeed, an understanding to this effect has already been arrived at." In other words, the salt trust gives the people of the country to understand that if the people of America should repel the duty on salt, with the hope of escaping the exactions of a monopoly at home, the English syndicate would not allow salt to be shipped to this country due to an "understanding" with the American salt trust. It would be by this method that the salt trust would circumvent any attempt made by congress to obtain relief by abolishing the salt duty even if laws be not passed declaring such trade combinations illegal. Be that as it may, there is still another avenue for relief, and that is through the courts founded on law dating back to the time when the memory of man runneth not. It has been declared time and again in cases relating to combinations and trusts, that public policy is opposed to monop-

lies which work to the injury of the general public by destroying competition in trade. For that reason the courts do not stop to inquire as to the degree of injury inflicted on the public. It is enough to know that the inevitable tendency of such combinations is injurious to the public, and therefore trusts are unlawful and must be suppressed.

THE BEE has observed that a newspaper cannot live unless it charges more for its paper than it costs to produce it. The Chicago papers have, by experience, found this to be true, and some of them have raised their prices to a paying basis. That established paper, the Chicago Times, has just suffered a temporary embarrassment, owing, probably, as much as anything else, to the low price at which it has been selling of late. It has found the "give-away" policy a failure. It was sold to dealers in Iowa and Nebraska at one cent per copy, and even less, during the last campaign. It is utterly impossible to sustain a business at such rates, and make both ends meet. That paper should have been a property worth a million of dollars, earning from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year to the publisher, and to-day would have been in such a condition had it been handled as ably as Story handled it in his palmy days.

THERE is something radically wrong with the mail service between this city and Yankton. A letter mailed at this place on Saturday will not reach Omaha until the following Tuesday. The regular time of passage between the two cities is ten hours, and even this should be reduced to about four by a direct line on this side of the river. The sooner the business men of Omaha realize the importance of the South Dakota trade and the necessity of close communication with the Jim river valley the sooner will they gather into their coffers the hundreds of thousands of dollars now sent annually from South Dakota to Chicago. Under the present railroad facilities the time between Omaha and Yankton and Chicago and Yankton is about the same.

THE value of the lake route in keeping down transportation rates can best be appreciated by the shippers of this country. It is estimated in a report made by General Poe to the war department that the charges for transporting freight on the great lakes for the year ending June 30 was equivalent to one and one-half mills per ton for each mile. On the other hand, the trunk lines have demanded for like service something like six mills per ton. What the charges would be were the water competition removed can only be surmised. In all, the freights paid for lake transportation aggregated about eight millions for the year, and there is every prospect that the volume of trade over the water routes will increase from year to year.

AS AN inducement to increase the efficiency and interest in the railway mail service, the postoffice authorities have decided to give the clerks in service at Omaha an opportunity to compete for gold medals in the distribution of mail. This is a new departure on the part of the postoffice officials that is likely to lead to good results. An incentive is given to the men to win promotion as well as to receive the approbation of the department, and the service will be greatly improved, insuring to the public a more careful mail distribution and delivery.

You can run a locomotive on extra high pressure at seventy miles an hour, and run the risk of "busting" the boiler, followed by a general smash-up. You can boom the circulation of a paper by giving away thousands of copies on trial, and selling them below cost. You can stimulate your cash receipts by playing a confidence game on credulous patrons who are willing to pay for a year in advance at half-price. But such high-pressure financiering is just as sure to end in a wreck as if a banker were to pay ten per cent to depositors and loan at eight per cent.

THE Secret of His Success.
"Talk about Jay Gould's making money!" said Mr. Shorland; "he never made a cent in his life. He waits till other people make it and then gets it away from them."Encouraging Signs.
Louisville Courier-Journal.
If a girl in Alabama really did say, "I should jump up and tip-toe to caecilia," our northern friends will not despair of the "New South." There are some signs of progress that are unimpeachable.Robbing in All Directions.
Baltimore American.
Some of the trusts are not getting along harmoniously. There is too much greed. Next to the desire to rob the public seems to come their desire to rob one another. If there could be a reversal of these preferences the public would not object.What Don't Editors Know.
We received a pamphlet yesterday entitled, "How to Raise Poultry on a Large Scale." We know all about it before we saw the book at all. What you have to do is to place the poultry on the large scale, press down on the other side, and you raise your poultry.Fatal to Democrats.
New York Tribune.
"The Harrison" (tip) is the name which has been given to a new-fashioned colic which has made its appearance in the Hudson river counties. "So the Albany Argus reports. We judge from this that the new colic means business and is warranted to make democrats shiver."Prohibitionists for Revenue Only.
Bloomington Leader.
The prohibition organization will undoubtedly be maintained by the continued ascendancy in its councils of the men who secure their bread and butter through agitation. A few of the elect may be deceived, but the movement shows undoubted signs of weakness and final dissolution.Monopolists Defy the Law.
Pittsburgh Dispatch.
There can be no monopolies in this country if the laws are maintained and supported in their integrity; neither can there be a rule of the rich if the popular suffrage is preserved in its purity and thus made to support the popular rights. But a few such gigantic facts as the Standard Oil trust and the defiance of the courts and law

by the great combinations furnish evidence enough to the effect that such things can be in this country because they are.

SUMMER ZEPHYRS.
New York Mercury: It may sound paradoxical, but one's "bare" word is not always sufficient to establish even the "naked" truth.Drake's Magazine: Foreigner—"Who is that solitary individual whom nobody notices?" American—"He's an ex-president of the United States."
New Orleans Picayune: Electricity had made little headway at the time of the flood. What Noah most needed and could not get was an air motor.

Terre Haute Express: Rejoice, O young man, in the days of thy youth, but remember that, big as he is, the whale does not blow much until he reaches the top.

Gleaner Advertiser: A fellow that has actually tried says that although there are three reasons in it in the drama of the man who takes the lower scrapies you will have.
Luck: "That actor you introduced me to," remarked Giles, "can drink more than any man I ever met." "He belongs to the new school, you know," returned Merritt. "He's a tank actor."Judge: Mrs. Butts—"What a delightful conversationalist Mr. Jabberbox is. It just goes me good to hear him talk. Miss Minnie Butts—Yes, indeed, but how restless is he to hear the silence while he listens to somebody else!"
Life: Clerk—"There, sir, I call that a pretty good-fitting pair of trousers." Farmer Stubbsfield (from Wayback Junction)—"They feel all right in the seat, but; but it seems to me they don't fit very snug under the seat."Minneapolis Tribune: A crazy Detroitier is creating a sensation by hugging defenseless women on the streets at night. He is very brave for an insane person, however. He hugs them at night when it is too dark to see their faces.
New York Mercury: "Robert, dear, what is a jag?" "A jag, I don't know, Maria." "Mrs. Jones says that her husband told her that he saw you down town with your jag on." "Oh, yes, I see. He meant my English top coat. It is sometimes called a jag."

Chicago Tribune: "I have quite an interesting ornithological collection at home," said a professor to his host. "I would be glad to have you call. Are you interested in birds?" "Not much." "Except in larks," his wife put in, "and in a wave of indignation over his face."

Life: Cusmo—I see that Edith has invented a machine by means of which a person's face can be seen miles away. Mrs. Cusmo—Oh, how nice! You'll get one, George, and when we go to a theater you can see a man on the street without leaving your seat.
Luck: Miss Dovecot (hostess)—Why don't you come into the parlor and dance, Mr. Orkwold? Mr. Orkwold (who looks flattered)—Ah, dear me, you know, I dance so badly, don't I know, that I'm sure I'd make a fool of myself. Miss Dovecot (reassuringly)—You couldn't do that, I'm sure, Mr. Orkwold. You know it takes a wise man to play the fool.

THE AUTUMNAL ATTRACTIONS.

Last Night's Meeting of the Merchants' Week Committee.
A better and more sanguine atmosphere pervaded the hall when the Merchants' Week committee met last night, and the result was a meeting wherein half-baked plans were rapidly matured.
Mr. Wilcox, of Browning, King & Co., was called to the chair.Messrs. Flagg, Mardis, Julius Meyer and Jack Prince, of the Coliseum management, and Messrs. Mardis, Hunsaker, from the Fair management, were present in response to the invitation extended at the last meeting.
The question of adjusting the outdoor amusements at the various places arose early. Mr. Mount suggested that as Tuesday would be Children's day at the fair, and a very big day all round, the merchants' parade might well be held on Wednesday.
Chairman Wilcox thought it wouldn't be good policy to crowd two such important events so close together.Mr. Wakefield suggested Friday for the merchants' parade; it would be a good thing and would not crowd the fair. The Coliseum management would offer in the way of amusement would be in the evenings, and Thursday is always a great day for the fair, so perhaps after all Friday would be the best day for the parade. Nothing definite was decided upon, however.
Mr. Garneau opposed reserving any special events until it was known how much money could be procured, and, consequently, what would be the nature of the entertainment.On motion of Louis Heimerd, a committee of three, Jack Prince, Joseph Garneau and B. T. Gibson, was appointed to specify what days should be given to the parade, the fair, and such other important events as should be provided.
W. A. L. Gibson said it might be a good idea to select one night during the week for a general round up of all the opera houses, which might cost about \$500.
For the committee on outdoor amusements, Joseph Garneau reported that a rough estimate of the total expense would be from \$5,000 to \$6,000, of which his committee would use the greater part.Chairman Keane, of the committee on advertising, had no report to make. He didn't know what he would have to advertise, nor did he know the funds would allow them to put it in.
Mr. Kierstead, of the committee on public comfort, said his committee would do all in its power to make things comfortable, and wouldn't want any money.
Mr. Crox stepped in about 9 o'clock, and stood to meet his door."How much must we have for this whole thing, Crox?" asked Garneau.
"If we can't get \$10,000 we had better quit right now!"
"I agree with you," said Mr. Wakefield, and with an accord \$10,000 was agreed upon as about the proper amount to work for.Mr. Heimerd was called upon to report for the committee on decorations. He suggested the erection of six arches at an aggregate cost of \$350, to be decorated with red, white and blue bunting. A special display of gas was suggested along the prominent streets might be made.
"I'd like to know what kind of arches you'd put up," said Mr. Wakefield, and with an accord \$10,000 was agreed upon as about the proper amount to work for.Mr. Heimerd was called upon to report for the committee on decorations. He suggested the erection of six arches at an aggregate cost of \$350, to be decorated with red, white and blue bunting. A special display of gas was suggested along the prominent streets might be made.
"I'd like to know what kind of arches you'd put up," said Mr. Wakefield, and with an accord \$10,000 was agreed upon as about the proper amount to work for.A banquet was one of the ideas suggested at this discussion, and it came in for very serious consideration. It is thought probable that something of the kind will be arranged for an evening late in the week.
Oklahoma's Metropolis.
Guthrie, with its suburbs, now has 15,000 inhabitants, six banks, eight newspapers, thirty-seven hundred yards and hundreds of stores.

AN OLD OFFICE REVIVED.

A Peculiar Omission in the Amended Election Law.

THE PROBABLE OUTCOME OF IT.

Another Poor Unfortunate—The Decedent Law Said to Be Unjust—Supreme Court Records—The City News.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 F STREET.

Now and then an occasional piece of bungling legislative work comes to light. Chapter twenty-two of session laws of 1889 shows that section seven of the compiled statutes, entitled "Elections," was not only amended, but repealed. It appears that the new law provides for the election of state and county officers at the stipulated times and enumerates some of them as follows: Governor, lieutenant governor, congressmen, state treasurer, auditor of public accounts, secretary of state, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, superintendent of public instruction, one district attorney for each judicial district and members of the legislature. The act in question specifically recites that these officers shall be elected in the year 1880 and every two years thereafter.

It is only necessary, however, to cite the law for the connection in the point sought to be made. Some of our state officials and Capital City lawyers contend that the law repeals the office of district attorney, and abolishes that of county attorney. Others express the opinion that because section seven of the compiled statutes, amended and repealed, mentioned the office of district attorney, that as that office was provided for and abolished during the session of 1889, it is not incorporated in the section repealed. But this peculiar feature is said to be a mistake. Chapter twenty-two of session laws of 1889, which provides for the election of the various state, county and precinct officers, names them in regular order, and is wholly silent as to the office of district attorney. It is argued, therefore, because the act cited, passed at the late sitting of Nebraska's lawmakers, distinctly names the office of district attorney, that the office has properly been re-instated by law. The law representative lawyer, who got the opinion of any state official or lawyer as to the intent of the legislature in passing chapter twenty-two of the session laws, but the convention section is argued as the insertion of "district attorney" and omission of "county attorney" was an oversight.

The new law will be necessary from the supreme court.
A very pretty girl, perhaps seventeen years of age, lies between life and death in a scantily furnished room on P street. Her condition is due to a criminal operation performed on her by a so-called nurse of this city. It is hardly possible for her to recover, and, deserted by the author of her trouble, among strangers and without any of the comforts so necessary during the hours of travail, the poor girl lies in the hours go by, the past lost, the future dark.

At a Christmas festival last year in the little town of Waverly, Ia., this poor girl met a law student, who has since been admitted to the bar, and who from that date showed her marked attention. Under promise of marriage, she was seduced, and he accomplished his aim. About a month ago her condition became apparent, and in desperation she implored her seducer to furnish her with a promise, but this she refused to do, and added insult to injury by insisting that he was not responsible for her condition. This almost broke the poor girl's heart, and she came to Lincoln, where she expected to find an old friend, but she found only a stranger. She then engaged a room and board with the family on F street, where she has since been. It appears that her landlady noticed her condition and advised her to go to a doctor, and she refused to do so. She visited several physicians of the city, who, to their credit be it said, refused to perform the operation. Finally, however, she was advised by a valuable gold ring for her services, leaving her in a state of moral and physical prostration, and attendance, and even refused to visit her when the dread hour came, for fear of compromising herself. The midwife, becoming frightened to-day, left her over to the hands of the doctor, but her whereabouts are known, and should the girl die she will have to account for her death.

The judge of the county court, who has been in question, who exacted her watch and a valuable gold ring for her services, leaving her in a state of moral and physical prostration, and attendance, and even refused to visit her when the dread hour came, for fear of compromising herself. The midwife, becoming frightened to-day, left her over to the hands of the doctor, but her whereabouts are known, and should the girl die she will have to account for her death.

The New Decedent Law.
The sweeping change in the decedent laws of the state, wrought by the passage of the act recited in chapter forty-seven of the session laws of 1889, seems to come in for a full measure of criticism. Division twelfth, of section thirty, says:

If the estate shall leave no widow nor kindred, his estate shall be divided equally among all his heirs at law, to-wit: the children of Nebraska; provided, further, that the homestead, if any, left by the estate shall descend to the heirs at law. The estate shall be appraised by the county treasurer and the county clerk and one creditor, to be appointed by the judge of the county court, all to be residents of the county in which the homestead is situated. The judge of the county court shall, within sixty days after he has been notified by any person of the death of the deceased, or if the judge of the county court shall ascertain said facts from any other source, shall appoint such appraisers and notify the heirs at law of the county court, and the appraiser appointed by said judge of the county court, in writing, to meet on the day fixed by said judge within the office of the appraiser, and there proceed at once to appraise the homestead of the deceased at its cost value, which appraisement shall be made and returned in writing, under oath, by said appraisers, and shall be a part of the records of said court. In case that any of the said appraisers shall fail to meet, the court shall appoint other freeholders in the county to appraise the homestead, and if the residue does not exceed the sum of \$1,000, said homestead shall descend to the widow in absolute title, subject to the encumbrance on the same, if any; in case there is a residue after deducting the amount of encumbrance, if any, and the \$1,000, it shall descend as provided in this section.

The citation is made to show that the homestead of intestates must be sold under any and every circumstance, and the four provisions unlimited criticism here, although its purchase price, after the payment of all debts or encumbrances, descends to the living heirs. It appears that the mother, with four or five minor children, if such cases be found, will have to give up her home for her residue may come to her share, and a forced sale. "I regard the decedent law as passed by the late legislature," said one of the judges of the county court, "and it is a pity that it is so weak and most unjust of law that ever found a place on our statute books. It is a pity that it is so weak and most unjust of law that ever found a place on our statute books. It is a pity that it is so weak and most unjust of law that ever found a place on our statute books."

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berlata et al. Error from the district court of Johnson county.

Sullivan et al. vs Michael Watson et al. Appeal from the district court of Lancaster county.

James D. Russell et al. vs William Grinnick, sheriff of Johnson county. Error from the district court of Johnson county.

City News and Notes.
Some of the members of the board of public lands and buildings went to Omaha to-day to inspect the fire escapes and other improvements just completed on the deaf and dumb institute building.
Fred Beninger, of the Capital City Courier, and W. Morton Smith, of the Omaha Republican, left to-day for Spirit Lake, Ia., to attend the regatta that commences there to-morrow.

The work on the boiler house and smokestack of the capital building is progressing rapidly. It will be completed in an early day, and the boiler house will add rather than detract from the appearance of the state house grounds.

A Warning to Workmen.
CRAWFORD, DAVES Co., Neb., July 19, 1889.—To the Editor of THE BEE.—I beg leave through your invaluable and widely circulated journal to warn the workmen of Omaha who are being fooled with false promises as to wages on the B. & M. from Whitman, northwest to Sundance. The most open, barefaced and shameful robbery of workmen is being perpetrated on this piece of road daily. The men are induced to leave Omaha to work at \$1.75 per day, board \$4 per week, and are being fooled with false promises as to wages on the B. & M. from Whitman, northwest to Sundance. The most open, barefaced and shameful robbery of workmen is being perpetrated on this piece of road daily. The men are induced to leave Omaha to work at \$1.75 per day, board \$4 per week, and are being fooled with false promises as to wages on the B. & M. from Whitman, northwest to Sundance. The most open, barefaced and shameful robbery of workmen is being perpetrated on this piece of road daily. The men are induced to leave Omaha to work at \$1.75 per day, board \$4 per week, and are being fooled with false promises as to wages on the B. & M. from Whitman, northwest to Sundance. The most open, barefaced and shameful robbery of workmen is being perpetrated on this piece of road daily. The men are induced to leave Omaha to work at \$1.75 per day, board \$4 per week, and are being fooled with false promises as to wages on the B. & M. from Whitman, northwest to Sundance. The most open, barefaced and shameful robbery of workmen is being perpetrated on this piece of road daily. The men are induced to leave Omaha to work at \$1.75 per day, board \$4 per week, and are being fooled with false promises as to wages on the B. & M. from Whitman, northwest to Sundance. The most open, barefaced and shameful robbery of workmen is being perpetrated on this piece of road daily. The men are induced to leave Omaha to work at \$1.75 per day, board \$4 per week, and are being fooled with false promises as to wages on the B. & M. from Whitman, northwest to Sundance. The most open, barefaced and shameful robbery of workmen is being perpetrated on this piece of road daily. The men are induced to leave Omaha to work at \$1.75 per day, board \$4 per week, and are being fooled with false promises as to wages on the B. & M. from